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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
10/066,585	02/06/2002	Toshihisa Nakamura	121.1021	5802

21171 7590 01/12/2006

STAAS & HALSEY LLP
SUITE 700
1201 NEW YORK AVENUE, N.W.
WASHINGTON, DC 20005

EXAMINER

LIN, KENNY S

ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
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2154

DATE MAILED: 01/12/2006

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

Office Action Summary	Application No. 10/066,585	Applicant(s) NAKAMURA ET AL.	
	Examiner Kenny Lin	Art Unit 2154	

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

- 1) ☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on 14 November 2005.
- 2a) ☒ This action is **FINAL**. 2b) ☐ This action is non-final.
- 3) ☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

- 4) ☒ Claim(s) 1-19 is/are pending in the application.
- 4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.
- 6) ☒ Claim(s) 1-19 is/are rejected.
- 7) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.
- 8) ☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

- 9) ☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) ☐ The drawing(s) filed on _____ is/are: a) ☐ accepted or b) ☐ objected to by the Examiner.
Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).
Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
- 11) ☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

- 12) ☒ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
- a) ☒ All b) ☐ Some * c) ☐ None of:
1. ☒ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
 2. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.
 3. ☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

- | | |
|---|--|
| <p>1) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)</p> <p>2) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)</p> <p>3) <input type="checkbox"/> Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449 or PTO/SB/08)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____.</p> | <p>4) <input type="checkbox"/> Interview Summary (PTO-413)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____.</p> <p>5) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Informal Patent Application (PTO-152)</p> <p>6) <input type="checkbox"/> Other: _____.</p> |
|---|--|

DETAILED ACTION

1. Claims 1-19 are presented for examination.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 102

2. The following is a quotation of the appropriate paragraphs of 35 U.S.C. 102 that form the basis for the rejections under this section made in this Office action:

A person shall be entitled to a patent unless –

(e) the invention was described in (1) an application for patent, published under section 122(b), by another filed in the United States before the invention by the applicant for patent or (2) a patent granted on an application for patent by another filed in the United States before the invention by the applicant for patent, except that an international application filed under the treaty defined in section 351(a) shall have the effects for purposes of this subsection of an application filed in the United States only if the international application designated the United States and was published under Article 21(2) of such treaty in the English language.

3. Claims 3, 5-9 and 13-18 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(e) as being anticipated by Tan et al (Tan), US 6,760,745.

4. As per claim 3, Tan taught the invention as claimed including a processing apparatus, comprising

- a. A signal receiving unit receiving a request from a first control unit (col.4, lines 4-9, col.7, lines 38-47, 52-59, col.8, lines 66-67, col.9, lines 1-5);
- b. An execution unit executing processing in response to the request and generating processing results (col.4, lines 4-9, col.7, lines 54-59, col.8, lines 1-5, 9-14, 66-67, col.9, lines 1-5, 9-12); and
- c. A remote operation control unit simultaneously transmitting the processing results to the first control unit and to the second control unit different from the first

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control unit that is in a group relationship with the first control unit (col.4, lines 4-16, col.8, lines 31-39, col.10, lines 17-60, col.17, lines 15-23, 31-34).

5. As per claim 7, Tan taught the invention as claimed including a management apparatus, comprising:

- a. A signal receiving unit receiving a request from a first apparatus (col.4, lines 4-9, col.7, lines 38-47, 52-59, col.8, lines 66-67, col.9, lines 1-5);
- b. An execution unit executing processing in response to the request and generating processing results (col.4, lines 4-9, col.7, lines 54-59, col.8, lines 1-5, 9-14, 66-67, col.9, lines 1-5, 9-12); and
- c. A remote operation control unit simultaneously transmitting the processing results to the first apparatus and to a second apparatus different from the first apparatus and is in a group relationship with the first apparatus (col.4, lines 4-16, col.8, lines 31-39, col.10, lines 17-60, col.17, lines 15-23, 31-34).

6. As per claims 13 and 17-18, Tan taught the invention as claimed including a remote operation method and process, comprising:

- a. Receiving a processing request from a first control unit (col.4, lines 4-9, col.7, lines 38-47, 52-59, col.8, lines 66-67, col.9, lines 1-5), executing processing in response to the request and generating processing results (col.4, lines 4-9, col.7, lines 54-59, col.8, lines 1-5, 9-14, 66-67, col.9, lines 1-5, 9-12), and simultaneously transmitting the processing results to the first control unit and to a

second control unit that is different from the first control unit and is in a group relationship with the first control unit (col.4, lines 4-16, col.8, lines 31-39, col.10, lines 17-60, col.17, lines 15-23, 31-34).

7. As per claim 16, Tan taught the invention as claimed including a remote operation method comprising:

- a. Receiving a processing request from a first apparatus connected to a second apparatus by a network (col.4, lines 4-9, col.7, lines 38-47, 52-59, col.8, lines 66-67, col.9, lines 1-5);
- b. Executing processing in response to the processing request and generating processing results (col.4, lines 4-9, col.7, lines 54-59, col.8, lines 1-5, 9-14, 66-67, col.9, lines 1-5, 9-12); and
- c. Simultaneously transmitting the processing results to the first apparatus and to the second apparatus that is in a group relationship with the first apparatus (col.4, lines 4-16, col.8, lines 31-39, col.10, lines 17-60, col.17, lines 15-23, 31-34).

8. As per claims 5, 8 and 14, Tan taught the invention as claimed in claim 3, 7 and 13. Tan further taught that the second control unit comprises a plurality of control units (col.8, lines 31-34; at least one).

9. As per claims 6, 9 and 15, Tan taught the invention as claimed in claims 3, 7, 10 and 13. Tan further taught that the request is a request to obtain a web page (col.4, lines 4-9, col.7, lines

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38-47, 52-59, col.8, lines 49-59, 66-67, col.9, lines 1-5), the execution unit obtains the web page (col.4, lines 4-9, col.7, lines 54-59, col.8, lines 1-5, 9-14, 49-59, 66-67, col.9, lines 1-5, 9-12, 24-49), and the remote operation control unit simultaneously transmits the web page obtained by the execution unit to the first control unit and to the second control unit (col.4, lines 4-16, col.8, lines 31-39, col.10, lines 17-60, col.17, lines 15-23, 31-34).

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

10. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

11. Claims 4, 10 and 12 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Tan et al (Tan), US 6,760,745, in view of Bala et al (Bala), US 6,650,747.

12. As per claim 4, Tan taught the invention substantially as claimed in claim 3. Tan did not specifically teach that the request is to remotely operate the second control unit. Bala taught to have the first device to remotely operate a second device (col.8, lines 65-67, col.9, lines 1-67, col.10, lines 1-3). It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to combine the teachings of Tan and Bala because Bala's teaching of remotely controlling enables Tan's method to view the desktop of a remote station and perform operation on the remote station (Bala, col.9, lines 4-11).

13. As per claim 10, Tan taught the invention substantially as claimed including a computer system, comprising:

- a. A first apparatus (col.6, lines 18-23, col.7, lines 15-20);
- b. A management apparatus receiving processing requests from the first apparatus, executing processing in response to the processing requests, and generating processing results (col.4, lines 4-9, col.7, lines 38-47, 52-59, col.8, lines 66-67, col.9, lines 1-5); and
- c. A second apparatus in a group relationship with the first apparatus (col.8, lines 31-37, col.10, lines 25-36; fig.4: 425), wherein the management apparatus simultaneously transmits the processing results to the first apparatus and to the second apparatus, and the second apparatus executing processing in response to the processing results (col.4, lines 4-16, col.8, lines 31-39, col.10, lines 17-60, col.17, lines 15-23, 31-34).

14. Tan did not specifically teach that the second apparatus is remotely operated by the first apparatus. Bala taught to have the first device to remotely operate a second device (col.8, lines 65-67, col.9, lines 1-67, col.10, lines 1-3). It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to combine the teachings of Tan and Bala because Bala's teaching of remotely controlling enables Tan's method to view the desktop of a remote station and perform operation on the remote station (Bala, col.9, lines 4-11).

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15. As per claim 12, Tan and Bala taught the invention as claimed in claim 10. Tan further taught that the request is a request to obtain a web page (col.4, lines 4-9, col.7, lines 38-47, 52-59, col.8, lines 49-59, 66-67, col.9, lines 1-5), the execution unit obtains the web page (col.4, lines 4-9, col.7, lines 54-59, col.8, lines 1-5, 9-14, 49-59, 66-67, col.9, lines 1-5, 9-12, 24-49), and the remote operation control unit simultaneously transmits the web page obtained by the execution unit to the first control unit and to the second control unit (col.4, lines 4-16, col.8, lines 31-39, col.10, lines 17-60, col.17, lines 15-23, 31-34).

16. Claim 11 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Tan and Bala as applied to claim 10 above, and further in view of Eikeland, US 5,768,508.

17. As per claim 11, Tan and Bala taught the invention substantially as claimed in claim 10. Tan and Bala did not specifically teach that the user operation of the second apparatus is disabled when the second apparatus is being remotely operated. Eikeland taught to disable user operations of the second device (col.7, lines 2-6). It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to combine the teachings of Tan, Bala and Eikeland because Eikeland's teaching of disabling input operations ensures the users of Tan and Bala's method to view information displayed on the screen without interruption (Eikeland, col.7, lines 2-6).

18. Claims 1-2 and 19 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Tan et al (Tan), US 6,760,745, in view of Bala et al (Bala), US 6,650,747, and Eikeland, US 5,768,508.

19. As per claim 1, Tan taught the invention substantially as claimed including a method, comprising:

- a. Sending a request from a first device to a management device (col.4, lines 4-9);
- b. Sending another request from the first device to the management device to obtain a web page (col.4, lines 4-9, col.7, lines 38-47, 52-59, col.8, lines 66-67, col.9, lines 1-5);
- c. Obtaining the web page by the management device from a web server and sending the web page to the first device and to the second device that is in a group relationship with the first device (col.4, lines 4-9, col.7, lines 54-59, col.8, lines 1-5, 9-14, 66-67, col.9, lines 1-5, 9-12, col.10, lines 17-60); and
- d. Displaying the web page on a display of the first device and the second device (col.4, lines 4-16, col.8, lines 31-39, col.10, lines 54-60, col.17, lines 15-23, 31-34).

20. Tan did not specifically teach to request to remotely operate the second device and disabling, by the management device, user operation of the second device and establishing a remote operation relationship between the first device as a master device and the second device as a slave device. Bala taught to remotely operate a second device and establishing a remote operation relationship between the first device as a master device and the second device as a slave device (col.8, lines 65-67, col.9, lines 1-67, col.10, lines 1-3). It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to combine the teachings of

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Tan and Bala because Bala's teaching of remotely controlling enables Tan's method to view the desktop of a remote station and perform operation on the remote station (Bala, col.9, lines 4-11). Tan and Bala did not specifically teach to disable user operation of the second device. Eikeland taught to disable user operations of the second device (col.7, lines 2-6). It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to combine the teachings of Tan, Bala and Eikeland because Eikeland's teaching of disabling input operations ensures the users of Tan and Bala's method to view information displayed on the screen without interruption (Eikeland, col.7, lines 2-6).

21. As per claim 2, Tan taught the invention substantially as claimed including a remote operation system, comprising:

- a. A management device (col.7, lines 31-34; fig.4: 410, 420);
- b. A first device connected to the management device via a network (col.6, lines 20-23, col.7, lines 15-24, col.8, lines 1-5, 9-14; fig.4: 405); and
- c. A second device connected to the management device via a network (col.8, lines 31-37, col.10, lines 25-36; fig.4: 425),

Wherein the first device sends a request to the management device (col.4, lines 4-9), the first device sends another request to the management device to obtain a web page (col.4, lines 4-9, col.7, lines 38-47, 52-59, col.8, lines 66-67, col.9, lines 1-5), the management device obtains the web page from a web server and sends the web page obtained to the first device and to the second device that is in a group relationship with the first device (col.4, lines 4-9, col.7, lines 54-59, col.8, lines 1-5, 9-14, 66-67, col.9, lines 1-5, 9-12, col.10, lines 17-60), and the first device

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and the second device each display the web page on a display (col.4, lines 4-16, col.8, lines 31-39, col.10, lines 54-60, col.17, lines 15-23, 31-34).

22. Tan did not specifically teach to request to remotely operate the second device and disabling, by the management device, user operation of the second device and establishing a remote operation relationship between the first device as a master device and the second device as a slave device. Bala taught to remotely operate a second device and establishing a remote operation relationship between the first device as a master device and the second device as a slave device (col.8, lines 65-67, col.9, lines 1-67, col.10, lines 1-3). It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to combine the teachings of Tan and Bala because Bala's teaching of remotely controlling enables Tan's method to view the desktop of a remote station and perform operation on the remote station (Bala, col.9, lines 4-11). Tan and Bala because Bala's teaching of remotely controlling enables Tan's method to view the desktop of a remote station and perform operation on the remote station (Bala, col.9, lines 4-11). Tan and Bala did not specifically teach to disable user operation of the second device. Eikeland taught to disable user operations of the second device (col.7, lines 2-6). It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to combine the teachings of Tan, Bala and Eikeland because Eikeland's teaching of disabling input operations ensures the users of Tan and Bala's method to view information displayed on the screen without interruption (Eikeland, col.7, lines 2-6).

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23. As per claim 19, Tan taught the invention substantially as claimed including a remote operation method of controlling devices, comprising:

- a. Identifying a group affiliation of a first device requesting a connection (col.10, lines 17-60);
- b. Transmitting a request of the first device to a second device having the group affiliation of the first device to obtain information on behalf of the first device (col.4, lines 4-9, col.7, lines 54-59, col.8, lines 1-5, 9-14, 66-67, col.9, lines 1-5, 9-12, col.10, lines 17-60, col.17, lines 15-23, 31-34).

24. Tan did not specifically teach to establish a remote operation between the second device operating as a master client and the first device operating as a slave client by disabling a user operation with respect to the first device. Bala taught to remotely operate a second device and establishing a remote operation relationship between the second device as a master device and the first device as a slave device (col.8, lines 65-67, col.9, lines 1-67, col.10, lines 1-3). It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to combine the teachings of Tan and Bala because Bala's teaching of remotely controlling enables Tan's method to view the desktop of a remote station and perform operation on the remote station (Bala, col.9, lines 4-11). Tan and Bala did not specifically teach to disable user operation with respect to the first device. Eikeland taught to disable user operations of the first device (col.7, lines 2-6). It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to combine the teachings of Tan, Bala and Eikeland because Eikeland's

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teaching of disabling input operations ensures the users of Tan and Bala's method to view information displayed on the screen without interruption (Eikeland, col.7, lines 2-6).

Response to Arguments

25. Applicant's arguments filed 11/14/2005 have been fully considered but they are not persuasive.

In the remark, applicant argued that (1) Tan, Bala and Eikeland do not teach the that the second control unit different from the first control unit in a group relationship with the first control unit.

26. Examiner traverse the argument:

As to point (1), Tan taught that the second client computer to receive the same documents requested by the first client computer (col.10, lines 17-60, col.17, lines 15-23, 31-34). Since the requested document is transmitted to both the first client computer and the second client computer, the second computer is inherently in the receiving group with the first client computer. Therefore, reads on the claimed limitation of second control unit is in a group relationship with the first control unit.

Conclusion

27. **THIS ACTION IS MADE FINAL.** Applicant is reminded of the extension of time policy as set forth in 37 CFR 1.136(a).

A shortened statutory period for reply to this final action is set to expire THREE MONTHS from the mailing date of this action. In the event a first reply is filed within TWO MONTHS of the mailing date of this final action and the advisory action is not mailed until after the end of the THREE-MONTH shortened statutory period, then the shortened statutory period will expire on the date the advisory action is mailed, and any extension fee pursuant to 37 CFR 1.136(a) will be calculated from the mailing date of the advisory action. In no event, however, will the statutory period for reply expire later than SIX MONTHS from the mailing date of this final action.

28. Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Kenny Lin whose telephone number is (571) 272-3968. The examiner can normally be reached on 8 AM to 5 PM Tue.-Fri. and every other Monday.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, John Follansbee can be reached on (571) 272-3964. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is (571) 273-8300.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free).

ksl
January 9, 2006

 **JOHN FOLLANSBEE**
SUPERVISORY PATENT EXAMINER
TECHNOLOGY CENTER 2100